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A N
ACCOUNT
OF THE
TILBURY Water.

CONTAINING, A
NARRATIVE
OF THE

DISCOVERY of the Medicinal Qua-
lities of this Spring, Experiments on the
Water, Observations on the Experiments,
the Vertues of the Water interspers'd with
various Cases, the Manner of Drinking it;
and lastly, several remarkable Cures.

Aquæ lenæ Caput Sacræ

Avertit morbos metuenda pericula pellit.

H O R.

The Second Edition with Additions.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. MEADOWS at the *Angel* in Corn-
hill, MDCCXL. (Price Six Pence.)



T O

Hans Sloane, *Bar^t*.

Medicus Regius,

President of the ROYAL
SOCIETY, &c.

S I R,

THE first Pamphlet I wrote on this
Mineral Water I took the Liberty of
presenting to You, who have so eminently
distinguish'd Yourself in the Science of Na-
tural Philosophy; requesting at the same
time Your Protection to what I should pub-
lish in a future Treatise.

Now have the Satisfaction, S I R, of
informing you, that I have seen the Facts
before asserted confirmed by repeated

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Expe-

DEDICATION.

Experience, which I hope will be an inducement for You to grant this my Second Performance a favourable Reception, and to give the Water such Sanction as is most for the Benefit of Mankind.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble, and

most obedient Servant,

*Broad-street,
Decemb. 15,
1739.*

John Andre



T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE Tilbury Mineral Water, which on account of the Nature of its Ingredients had the Epithet of Alterative given it, having performed many considerable Cures, I wrote some time since a Pamphlet to acquaint the Publick with its Vertues, and the Quality and Quantity of its Contents.

Since that Time the Demand for it has been very considerable all over this Kingdom, so that it has been even sent for to Tunbridge, Bath and Bristol; and also great Quantities have been exported to Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, East and West Indies, and other Parts; it having been found useful for many Complaints, and as true a Specifick for Diarrhæa's, and all kind of Fluxes, as the Bark is for intermittent Fevers.

And as my first Treatise has been out of Print a good while, to comply with the repeated Applications that have been made to me for another Edition, I here publish the Second, upon the Plan of the First, with several new Experiments, Additions and Amendments, concerning the Vertues of the Water and the Method of using it; as also an Account of divers Cures performed since the Publication of the first Pamphlet.

The analytical Inquiry which I have made concerning the Water, I flatter my self, is done with
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such Exactness and Care, that the Experiments will answer in every particular, if they are try'd again: And the Inferences drawn from them to demonstrate the Quantity and Quality of the Ingredients, I hope, will be found consonant with Reason, and appear satisfactory as far as the Nature of the Thing will admit of.

The Reader may also be assured, that the Cases mentioned in this Treatise are related faithfully, most of them having happened under my Inspection: and that I have not added any thing of my own, to enhance the Merit of the Water, which will be confirm'd by Experience whenever it is used in parallel Circumstances.

I have left out here some Passages of speculative Literature, and only aim'd at an honest and plain Narration of Matter of Fact, being perswaded that Truth makes the best, tho' perhaps not the most elegant, Appearance, when least adorned by Art.



A N

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Tilbury Water.

THE Mineral Waters used medicinally are commonly ranged under three Clases; the Sulphureous, the Chalybeate, and the Purgative; which may be distinguish'd again different ways, according to the various combinations of their Ingredients. But as the chief Design of this Treatise is to inform the Publick of the Vertues and Manner of Using only one particular Water, I shall not enter into a nice Examination of this Matter, but give such a general Account of the aforesaid three Sorts of Mineral Springs only, as may be sufficient to shew the singular Nature of the *Tilbury Water*.

The Sulphureous, which are commonly hot Springs, contain according to the Opinion of most Naturalists, a Solution of the Pyrites, which is composed of sulphureous, chalybeat, and stony Particles. The latter make up the chief part of the Ingredients, as may easily be proved by evaporating some of the Water to a dryness, and examining the residue thereof; and which is plainly seen at *Bath*, where at the clearing of the Spring-Head in the King's Bath, which is cover-
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ed by an inverted Cistern, to prevent the Spring being choak'd up, are found abundance of Walnut and small Nut-shells, probably convey'd thither by the subterraneous Ducts of the Spring, covered with a Crust of a pale ash-colour stony Substance. The sulphureous and chalybeat Ingredients bear but a very small Proportion to the other, as you may read at large in *Guidot's Treatise on the Bath Waters*.

In the Chalybeat or Steel Waters, we discover ferruginous Particles combined with a neutral Salt, composed of Nitre, and a small proportion of common Salt. However sometimes the common Salt predominates, and it must not be denied but that also vitriolick and alumnious Salts are sometimes mixt with these: From which mixture of the Salts and the Iron in various Proportions, arises that considerable difference we find between the *Spa*, the *Pyrmont*, the *Tunbridge*, the *Islington*, the *Hampstead*, and other Chalybeat Springs, which yet all belong to the same Tribe. The *Scarborough* Water is also of this Order, but differs in this from the before-mentioned, that it contains with the ferruginous Particles, such a Quantity of Salts as to render it purgative.

The third Sort are the purging Waters, of which some are found in almost every County in *England*. Several Authors have improperly call'd them *Aquæ Alumniosæ*, Alum Waters, because, the chief of their Contents are common Salt and Nitre, tho' it must not be deny'd that vitriolick and aluminous Salts may sometimes be mixt with them: The *Epsom*, *Dulwich*, *A-Elton*, *Northall*, and many other famous Medicinal Waters are of this Kind.

There are also Waters which may be properly call'd Aluminous or Vitriolick, from the Pre-dominancy of their Ingredients, but as they are but little made use of in the medicinal Way, they hardly deserve any particular Notice.

The *Tilbury* Water contains a considerable Quantity of a fine *Bole Armoniac* like Earth, and a Salt, which according to the ingenious Mr. *White*, late Chymist at *Apothecary's Hall*, comes nearest of any thing to a Salt, he formerly got from distill'd Crabs-Claws and Oyster-Shells, both noted alkaline Bodies. And for this reason it is not to be number'd among the foregoing Classes, but is a Water as singular in its Composition, as it is peculiar in Vertue. The Experiments made upon it will set this matter in a clear Light: But before I proceed to them, I beg leave to give the Reader a short Account of the Well, and of the gradual Discovery of the salutary Effects of the Water.

The Spring from whence the *Tilbury* Water comes, is situated near a Farm-House at *West Tilbury* in *Essex*, on the Top of a Hill, which is elevated about One Hundred Feet above the Marshy Grounds, and is two Miles distance from the River of *Thames*. Mr. *Kellarway*, deceased, the Proprietor of that Estate, sunk the Well in the Year 1724, for the Use of the Farm, but it was not known for any Medicinal Vertue till three Years after. Mr. *Kellarway* being then at his Farm, much troubled with the Gout and a violent Cold, ordered some of the Water to be boiled to drink with Wine, and perceiving it look'd white, and that it became clear again upon mixing some White-Wine with it,

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he apprehended it was not wholesome to drink. However the Family telling him, that they had constantly made use of it on all Occasions without any hurt, and that it always boil'd white he drank of it during the time he then stay'd there, and found himself chearful, and much relieved of his Gout and Cold. As he was a great Lover of Milk, he commonly eat some when he was at his Farm, tho' it seldom failed of giving him some loose Stools: But one Morning after he had taken a Glass of the Water he took some Milk, and found it did not purge him as usual, which Experiment he made many times after with the like Success.

No farther Notice was taken of the Well till in the Year 1731, Mr. *Kellaway* about that time labouring under a Looseness for about fifteen or sixteen Days, which had reduc'd him to a very low State, and being oblig'd to go down to *Tilbury*, to look after his Farm, he drank some of the Water with Wine at Night the Morning following he perceiv'd that his Looseness was gone, and his Appetite pretty well restor'd, which for many Days before had intirely failed him.

This sudden Amendment made so strong an Impression upon his Mind, that he ordered the Person who look'd after his Farm, if he found any of the Servants, Day-Labourers or others afflicted with a Looseness, to recommend to them the Drinking of that Water; which being done accordingly, they found that it generally answer'd the Expectation of those who made use of it.

After this another Experiment was accidentally hit upon, confirming the Water's Efficacy in curing Diarrhæa's, which put this Mat
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ter beyond all Doubt, as it came from the Brute Creation, who have not Craft enough to impose on our Senses by dissembling. The Case was thus:

Mr. *Kellaway* bred a great Number of Calves at his Farm, to stop the Looseness which they are subject to, and often proves mortal, the Keepers usually made them drink a Decoction of Oak-bark and Water: But as they knew that the Water had cured Loosenesses, they gave it to the Calves, and found that it made them well; and observ'd farther, that not near so many of them dy'd whilst they drunk that Water, as when the Oak-bark-drink had been given them.

A Cure which was about that time performed upon a Neighbour's Child about Five Years Old, who had been, as I was inform'd, near three Years afflicted with an Ague, a swell'd Belly and a Looseness, added considerably to establish the Reputation of the Well. The Boy having a constant Thirst upon him, took accidentally to drink of this Water, finding it perhaps more palatable than any other thereabouts; and by degrees he lost his Ague and Looseness, and partly his big-belly, and continu'd hail and strong after. Mr. *Kellaway* also observ'd, that his Asthma was reliev'd so far, that the last two Winters (before he died) he was not obliged to lie out of Town, as he had been for five Winters before, on account of his difficulty of breathing in *London*, which he attributed to the constant drinking of the Water.

Thus the *Tilbury* Water made its Way by slow and obscure Steps, for want of proper assistance to usher it methodically into the World.

For as Mr. *Kellaway* was not conversant in analysing Mineral Waters, and forming a proper Judgment from thence of their Vertues himself, or had not the Opportunity of making Experiments upon Sick Persons, he apply'd to some of the Faculty; but being coldly told, that there were more Mineral Waters already in Use than are necessary, he declined making any farther Attempts that Way, his Business ingaging his Attention to other Affairs, and contented himself with distributing the Water *gratis* among his Acquaintance in Town, as also to the People at and about *Tilbury*, who began to drink it for various Complaints.)

In the Year 1736 the Water began to be talk'd of pretty much, on account of its extraordinary Vertues, which induced me to make some Inquiry about it: And after Mr. *Kellaway* had given me the foregoing Historical Account, and Mr. Deputy *P*— having assured me that his Spouse had been cured by it of an obstinate Diarrhæa, after all the Advice she had taken had prov'd ineffectual, and that some of his Acquaintance had also experienc'd the same good Effect, I undertook to examine the Water by various Experiments. Mr. *White*, before mentioned, at the Request of some Gentlemen of the Royal Society, did the same, and upon comparing Notes, we agreed in the following Particulars, *viz.*

EXPERIMENTS ON THE TILBURY WATER.

Experiment I.

The *Tilbury* Water is heavier than the *Thames* or common Spring Water.

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II.

It lathers very indifferently when unboil'd, much better when boil'd; better than Spring Water, yet not so well as River Water.

III.

When boil'd it turns milky; a fourth Part of Mountain Wine fines it immediately; a very small Proportion of Vinegar does the same; also Juice of Lemons, and other Acids, sooner, according to their Strength.

IV.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* pour'd into the Water when boil'd, makes a white precipitate; a little Oil of *Vitriol*, Spirit of Salt, or any strong Acid, makes it clear again as the Water was before. Salt of Wormwood does the same.

V.

Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, of Harts-Horn, or *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, pour'd into the Water when cold, give a white precipitate; the before-mentioned Acids make them all clear again.

VI.

The Water, when cold, turns Syrup of Violets green in about a Quarter of an Hour; when warm'd, in a less time; when boil'd and hot, in about one Minute.

VII.

The Water being boil'd, and put into a Glass, there will subside to the bottom, in a Night's time, a whitish Substance of a Saline Taste, which turns Syrup of Violets green as soon as the boil'd Water.

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VIII.

The Water being boil'd with an equal Quantity of Milk, doth not curdle.

IX.

The Water does not tinge with Galls any more than common Water.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE SALT.

I.

Two Pounds of *Tilbury* Water being put into a Retort, and distill'd to a driness, there was left behind sixty Grains of Substance, of the Colour of Jesuits Bark, of a pungent Taste: After the Water was half distill'd, it appear'd in the Retort as if some Drops of Oil were floating on the Surface.

II.

What was left in the Retort was two Parts Salt, the third an insipid Earth the Colour of yellow Ocre; the Salt much paler than before it was separated.

III.

The Salt being put on a red-hot Iron, caus'd a very small hissing; what was left on the Iron was of an Ash-colour, tasting as hot and fiery as Salt of Tartar, or fix'd Nitre.

IV.

Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Salt, *Aqua Fortis*, distill'd Vinegar and other Acids, pour'd on the Salt, cause an Ebullition.

V.

Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and other *Alkalis* being put to the Salt, cause no Ebullition.

VI.

The Salt turns Syrup of Violets green presently.

VII.

The Salt put to *Sal Armoniack*, finely powder'd, opens the Body of it in a small Degree, so as to discern it has a little volatile Smell.

VIII.

A strong Solution of the Salt in Spring-Water, immediately precipitates *Sacharum Saturni* of a pale yellowish Colour.

IX.

Neither the Salt, nor the Water, precipitate a Solution of Sublimate.

Whilst I was about this Second Edition, I made the following Observations for the better Discovery of the Nature of the Ingredients of this Water, *viz.* To the IXth and last Experiment on the Salt I add *Experiment X.* That it is true, neither the Water nor Salt precipitate a Solution of Sublimate presently; however the residue from the *Tilbury* Water turns the milk-white Solution of Sublimate into a muddy pale yellow, which by degrees subsides and leaves the liquor clear, and a white precipitate at bottom, almost like the Solution of Lime-water which *Tournefort* gives an account of in the Preface to his *History of Plants*, *p. m. xiii.*

Exper. XI. (which shou'd have been added to *Exper. IV.*) I poured Spirit of Nitre upon some of the Residue, it fermented strongly and turned to a deep Orange-colour.

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Exper. XII. To a Solution of Silver in Spirit of Nitre I put some *Tilbury* Water boil'd, which turn'd it of a Colour as white as Milk, and presently white curdy flakes subsided — into some of that Solution I poured common Spring-water, it turn'd white, but not of so strong a milky Colour as the other, and remain'd without any subsidence a considerable while.

Exper. XIII. I dissolv'd two Leafs of beat Silver in about ʒjss. of Spir. Nitr. then lower'd it with about ʒjss. of common Water, and put to it about two grains of the Residue which fermented, and changed the Solution from a yellowish cast into a milk-white Colour, and curdled in five Minutes time, and by degrees subsided and left the Liquor clear like Water, with a white precipitate at bottom.

Exper. XIV. I took Spirit of Nitre and lower'd it with common Water, till scarce any acidity was perceivable; then I put in some of the Residue, and it instantly fermented. — I put in some Chalk, it fermented also, but very slowly, not so quick and brisk as the Residue. — Then I lower'd the Liquor again, till Chalk did not ferment visibly any more, but the Residue did. — Afterwards I put in some common Salt, it did not ferment, — and then some Nitre which also did not ferment — then I mixt Chalk and common Salt, which fermented violently, but did not bubble up and spread like the Residue. — And lastly I try'd a mixture of Chalk, Salt, and Nitre, equal Parts, which made an appearance just like the Residue.

Exper. XV. I made a strong infusion of Galls
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till it came of a brownish yellow Colour, then put in some of the Residue, upon which the Infusion became of a pale yellow, and dropt a white Sediment in about a quarter of an hour.

Exper. XVI. I dissolved some Roman Vitriol in common Water, then put in some of the Residue, the Solution did not grow muddy, as Salt of Wormwood made it, but became of a paler blue, and gradually dropt a whitish Sediment.

Exper. XVII. I took some of the Spirit of Nitre lower'd to a very small degree of Acidity, and touch'd coarse blue Paper with it, which immediately turn'd of a brick red Colour, and afterwards grew yellow. This Paper I wetted with some of the Residue and *Tilbury* Water, but it underwent hardly any Change, except that it look'd of a little darker blue. I afterwards tried a Solution of common Salt, then a Solution of Nitre, and lastly a Solution of Salt and Nitre, but there was no visible difference; if any thing, the *Tilbury* Water and Residue made the Colour a little darker.

Exper. XVIII. to *Exper. VI.* I subjoin, for the better Discovery of the Nature of the Salt, that I mixt powder of Nitre and warm Water with Syrup of Violets, which remain'd of a blue Colour. — I made some Nitre almost red hot and try'd again, but no alteration ensu'd. — Then I try'd common Salt, which produc'd a purplish Colour, and faint appearance of green — and being made very hot, it made a very good green, tho' not so strong nor so soon as the following, *viz.* I took common Salt and Nitre, heated almost to Calcination, they turn'd the Syrup presently
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into a fine green, almost like the Residue of *Tilbury* Water: Before they were thus heated it was some time before the Syrup of Violets turned a little greenish only.

Exper. XIX. I took some of the Salt and dissolved it in Water, then put a drop on a Glass and evaporated the humidity from it, and thro' the Microscope there appeared irregular cubical Figures, intermixt with prismatical but not quite spear-like Bodies.

Exper. XX. I put some of the Residue in Infusion with Spirits of Wine, which turn'd a little towards a Straw Colour.

Exper. XXI. I had two Bottles of *Tilbury* Water given me, which a Person who had taken a Parcel of them to *East India*, had brought back again. The Water was very clear, and rather had lost a little of its natural Strawish-colour'd hue; the Taste seem'd to be as usual, and it boiled white, and fined down with white Wine and Acids like that taken fresh from the Spring. One of the Bottles I had evaporated, and from thirty Ounces of Water I got twelve grains of Residue, answerable in Colour, Taste, and in all Experiments to that separated from some of the new-drawn Water. This Proportion of the Residue falls far short of what is mentioned in *Exper. I.* on the Salt, and must be accounted for thus; That there was not quite so much Water; That some of the Residue in that long Voyage might subside to the Bottom of the Bottle, and that perhaps that Water was pump'd in a wet Season, or after the Well had been very much work'd; in both which Cases the Spring is not so strong,

strong, and for which reason Care is taken to Bottle the Water in dry Weather, and not to exhaust the Well too much at one time.

Exper. XXII. I had a Bottle of *Bristol Water* evaporated, which contain'd more than a Quart, and had no more than ten grains of a gritty Substance, the Colour of *Portland Stone*, tasting like Sea-Salt, nothing like the Pungency of that from *Tilbury Water*, which affects the Tongue much like a fix'd *Alkali*, but is something cooler, and has not so much of the *Empyreuma*: So that the *Tilbury Water* is much stronger, and must be more powerful than the *Bristol Water*, in all Cases where that is prescribed, supposing the Ingredients to be equally Efficacious and of the same Nature, which cannot well be allow'd.

Exper. XXIII. I calcin'd some of the Residue, and having powder'd it very fine, I mov'd a Load-stone close over it various Ways, but found no stirring at all among the Powder, or that any thing wou'd stick to it, tho' I touch'd the Powder with the Load-stone; by which it is plain, that no ferruginous Particles are discoverable in the Water.

Exper. XXIV. If you boil some of the Water it rises very high in great Bubbles, like Milk and Water mix'd.

OBSERVATIONS upon the EXPERIMENTS.

These *Experiments* lead us on to make the following *Observations*, in order to form a probable Conjecture concerning the Nature of the Ingredients of the Water, and

1st, From *Exper.* I. on the Water, we see that it is heavier than common Water, which ought not to be an Objection against the Use of it, since the Ponderosity proceeds from the great Quantity of the Medicinal Ingredients, *Vide Exper.* on the Salt, I. and II. which doubtless are rendered very active by that great proportion of Air, which appears to be in the Water from *Exper.* XXIV. and the presence of which should naturally argue that the Water of itself is of a very light Nature. — Here I cannot omit mentioning, that last Summer I got from a full Quart of Water 63 grains of Residue, of the same Taste and Vertue with that in *Exper.* I. and II. on the Salt, the Colour not quite so dark as that mentioned there.

2^{dly}, That the Residue got by Evaporating some of the Water, is of an *Alkaline* Nature, appears plain from *Exper.* VI. on the Water, and the same on the Salt, for *Acids* turn the blue Colour of Syrup of Violets into red; as likewise from *Exper.* VIII. on the Water; whereas Milk would curdle when boil'd with it, if the Salt were of the acid Kind, considering the great Proportion there is of it in the Water. And from *Experiment X.* we learn, that neither Vitriol, nor Steel, nor Alum are in the Water so as to be discernible, otherwise it would tinge an Infusion of Galls of a purplish or blackish Colour. All the other *Experiments* from N^o X. to XIX. inclusive, confirm that the Water contains nothing of an acid Nature. But to discover the particular Kind of this Salt, let us take a separate View of some of them, which if it does not absolutely determine the Judgment, concerning the true Nature of the Salt, there being hardly any in Nature to be found without mixture, it will at least enable us to give
a guess

a guess at it with an Appearance of Probability.

In *Exper. XIV.* we find that Nitre and Salt, mixt in equal Proportion, occasioned the same sort of Fermentation as the Residue from *Tilbury Water*. And in *Exper. XVIII.* you see that Nitre and common Salt, mix'd and heated, tinged Syrup of Violets of a green Colour like the Residue. To corroborate these Phenomena also see *Exper. XIX.* where this Salt appear'd like a mixture of cubical and prismatical, but not quite spearlike Particles: For Sea, or muriatic or common Salt is, by the Naturalists, said to be of a cubical Figure, and Nitre prismatical, with a triangular equilateral Basis; and these two Salts intimately united, we may imagine to produce an Appearance under the Microscope much like unto the Salt of this Water.

From these Observations, the nearest Conjecture we can make, I think is, that the Ingredients of the Water are a fine Bole-like Earth, accompany'd by a neutral Salt, compos'd of Nitre and common Salt, imitating a fixt alkaline Salt, as much as a natural Salt, not being a Creature of the Fire, can well do. To this we may add, that there is also a little sulphureous Matter mixt with it, because when the Water was half distilled away, it appear'd in the Retort as if some Drops of oil were floating on the Surface, *Vide Exper. I.* on the Salt: And that the Residue tinged Spirit of Wine a little *Exper. XX.* seems to confirm the same Conjecture; and likewise *Exper. XXIV.* telling us of the Bubbles rising very high, may intimate, as if some unctuous or sulphureous Matter theré were, which occasion'd
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the cohesion of the Particles of the Water so as not to let the Air inclos'd escape without some difficulty ; and question, if the deep yellow Colour *Exper. XI.* did not proceed from a sulphureous Substance ?

Thus have I briefly taken a View of such Experiments as I thought most proper to demonstrate the Nature of the Ingredients of this Water ; the others, which seem not so clearly conclusive, may serve to illustrate and corroborate some Points, therefore I added them here, and left them to the Speculation of the Reader.

The Water is as clear as any Spring Water, but not altogether so white, it having a little Cast upon the Straw-colour ; it has a pleasant Taste, and affects the Tongue with a Kind of Fulness, not unlike as if a small quantity of Milk was mixt with Water ; and none but a very nice Palate can discover any saline Taste in it. The Mineral Particles are so well mixt and united with it, that no Sediment is to be perceived at the Bottom of the Bottles, after several Months keeping ; and Mr. *Kellaway* had some by him in a Cask 14 or 15 Months, at the End of which time it was found perfectly fine, boil'd white, &c. and seem'd as efficacious as when first pump'd from the Spring, but it tasted a little of the Cask, and look'd of a deeper Colour, owing in all probability to a Tincture it had received from the Wood ; for which reason it ought to be kept in Bottles only, if you wou'd preserve it in its original Purity. For the Encouragement of Sea-faring Persons I will add, tho' it has been intimated already in the Experiments, that some of it has been

been carry'd to the *East* and *West Indies*, and back again, and kept fine the whole Voyage.

The VERTUES of the TILBURY WATER:

As to the Vertues of the Water, it has been found to cure, like a Specifick, the Diarrhæa, Dyfentery, the bleeding of the Piles, and immoderate Fluxes of the *Menses*; and is of great service in the *Fluor Albus* and Seminal Weaknesses, from Excess of Venery, after the Cure of Gonorrhœa's, or from other Causes. It likewise relieves the Gravel, and Stone, the Asthna, and Complaints from the Gout, as well as Disorders of the Bowels and Scorbutick Ailments.

These several Diseases proceeding from different Causes, it may perhaps seem to some contradictory, that one and the same Remedy should be good for them all, therefore I will endeavour to solve this Difficulty by expatiating a little upon the Manner in which this Water operates upon the Human Body. It acts both as a Restrington and a Deobstruent. Many may think this a Contradiction in Terms; however, that both these Vertues may be united in the same Remedy, we see by the Example of Steel, which every one who has any Skill in Physick, knows to act in this double Capacity. The Earthy Particles in the Water furnish a Restrington, and the Saline a Deobstruent Faculty. If the Diarrhæa or Looseness proceeds from a vicious Ferment in the Stomach, or Acrimony vellicating the membranous Coat of the Bowels, the Water dilutes and washes them away, and the alkaline Substance in it corrects them. And if from a Relaxation, the

Bole-

Bole-like Particles gently reſtringe and reſtore the Fibres to their natural Tone again: Or if both Cauſes concur in forming the Diſtemper, the Water answers them at the ſame time, and by abſorbing and ſheathing the Acrimony of the Blood, it prevents the inteſtinal Glands from diſtilling any more of that pungent Liquid, which, by irritating the Fibres of the Bowels, occaſioned thoſe frequent Motions for going to Stool: As a Diuretick alſo it carries off the Sharpneſs of the Blood, and the urinary Paſſages being powerfully opened, the other Evacuation cannot be ſupply'd ſo plentifully as before, and thus the Diſorder is cured radically. The Water performs this in ſo excellent a Degree, that two or three Bottles, properly taken, have cured obſtinate Loofeneſſes: And tho' I have preſcribed it to many Perſons in this Caſe, I have not found it to fail, when given in due Form and with the neceſſary Precautions, upon which the Succeſs even of the moſt ſovereign Remedy chiefly depends. Thus likewiſe the Bark in the Hands of one may miſs curing an intermittent Fever, till another comes, who by directing it according to Art, or joining ſome other aſſiſtant Remedy with it, ſucceeds in his Endeavours. I muſt own I have heard ſome complain that the Water did not answer their Expectation, but then it was for want of taking it in a proper Manner or Quantity; or that they had not obſerved the Regimen which ought to be follow'd during the Drinking of it.

The Water has at preſent ſo great a Reputation for curing Diarrhæa's among the Publick, that it would be look'd upon in me impertinent to ſwell this Treatiſe with Cures of that Kind; therefore I will deſire thoſe that have any Doubt
that

that way, to peruse *John Best's* Case at the End of the Pamphlet, who is yet living, to testify the Truth thereof; and Case VIII. Mr. *Meadows*, the Publisher hereof, will inform you of an Acquaintance of his, belonging to the *Custom-house*, who by a Looseness was quite emaciated and brought to Death's Door, notwithstanding he had follow'd the Advice of several Physicians a long while, without Effect; and was at last, to a Surprise, cur'd by drinking this Water; and several other Cases of this Nature. Or if any will apply to me, I will give them farther Satisfaction; but the shortest Way is to make a Tryal yourselves, which will soon convince you of the Veracity hereof. You need not apprehend any ill Effects from it, for I have ordered it to Persons of all Ages, even to very young Children, when troubled with what they call Watery, or more properly bilious griping Stools; to Women in Childbed, in intermittent, nervous, hectic, and inflammatory Fevers, the Consumption and the Small Pox upon several Occasions, with good Success, in many of which Cases restraining Medicines or Stypticks, which commonly increase the preternatural Heat of the Body, might have prov'd detrimental; which Circumstance gives to this Water a very great Preheminence above other Restringtons.

It cures the Dysentery or Bloody-flux, by correcting the Acrimony vellicating and corroding the Bowels, and by gently restraining the Orifices of the relaxed or corroded small Blood-vessels in them; and thus it proves an efficacious Medicine in any other Flux of Blood. However, the Fair-Sex need not be afraid of its restraining Quality, which in the Healthy only proves a Strengthening Quality, for some to my Knowledge have drank it for a long time without any Default at

all in the *Catamenia*. At the End of the Pamphlet, the Reader may see two remarkable Cures of this Kind, Case III. of *Joseph Burrel*, and Case VI. of *William Williams*, also Case VII. to which for brevity's sake I refer you.

Several Ladies have taken it for immoderate Fluxes of the *Menses*, of the *Lochia*, and when in danger of Miscarrying ; the Reader will easily excuse my being not more particular in these Cases, or mentioning of Names. I had a Patient about a Year ago, a young Man who was so subject to an Hæmorrhagie from the Nose, that every little Exercise or Heat, brought it on, and as soon as he was grown warm in Bed his Nose fell a bleeding, by which he was grown very pale, feeble, and languid, and emaciated to a great Degree. He had taken Medicines by the Advice of an Apothecary for a considerable time, but cou'd not get well ; I ordered him a Decoction of the Bark with some of the *Elix. Vitriol. Myns.* in it, of which however he had taken already before, and to drink *Tilbury Water* for his constant Drink, which soon made a perfect Cure, and he has continued well ever since. An other young Man who, for Scorbutick Breakings-out in his Face, had taken Mr. *W*—'s Pill, which vomited and purged him most violently, and after which he brought up every Morning, and often at other times, two or three Spoonfuls, sometimes more, of florid Blood, with coughing and straining. He had taken several Medicines from an Apothecary, but without effect : He was short-breath'd, emaciated, and had a Hectic Pulse. However, by way of Revulsion, I ordered him to lose five or six Ounces of Blood from his Arm, and prescribed him an Electuary with some of the Cortex in it, and to drink a draught of *Tilbury Water* after it with some of the *Elixir.*

Vitriol.

Vitriol. also pectoral Medicines, and to take *Tilbury Water* for his common Drink. In a few Days the spitting of Blood went off, and he seemingly mended a-pace; however, some time after he got Cold, and relapsed into his former Disorder, and growing so weak as not to be able to attend his Business, I order'd him to go into the Country, to ride on Horse-back, and to follow the Course I formerly had prescribed for him. But he soon after that died; whether he had strictly observed my Method or no I cannot say.

From the Nature of the Water it may be easily infer'd, That it must be good for the *fluor albus*. However, as this is a Distemper seated out of the Reach of most Medicines, the Water, unless it is properly taken, will do no great Service. The Indications here are to free the uterine Glands of their pituitous Infractions, and then to strengthen their Tone. The first is done by evacuating Medicines, which being duly premised, the Water may then be apply'd, with some other astringent Medicines, as Steel, the Cortex, &c. and thus has this very obstinate Distemper been conquer'd in a short time. Many have also been cured of Gleet, from Excess of Venery, frequent or ill-cur'd Gonorrhœas, or other Causes, by the aforesaid Method; But purging Medicines ought to be used here with Caution, for fear of increasing the Relaxation of the Parts.

The Water is also good for the Gravel, as may be seen from Case II. of Mr. *Krull*. I have known several who have been greatly relieved by it in gravelly Complaints, which, as they were not very bad, I scarcely think those Cases worth inserting here. However I heard of one who was much in Mr. *Krull's* Circumstances, but as the Gentleman is out of Town at some distance, I could not well get a satisfactory Account of his Complaint.

In the Asthma, Rheumatism, and Gout itself, it has been of Service, as may be instanced from Mr. K—'s Example, who, whilst he drank it constantly, was not troubled with those Disorders as he had been formerly. He farther observed this additional Benefit, that his Legs, which were apt to swell and pit, were not then subject to that Inconvenience; and that his Feet, which used to be cold and seemingly numb'd, had a gentle and natural Warmth in them, like that of a young Man. I have since advised Persons subject to the Gout and Rheumatism, to drink it with good Success, and particularly one Gentleman, who was frequently troubled with it, his Feet remaining very tender afterwards, by drinking of this Water some time, and using Stomatick and Evacuating Medicines between whiles, he was pretty easy in his Feet, cou'd walk better than before, and had no Fit to be laid up for almost two Years.

That the Water is a good Remedy for the bleeding Piles appears very plain from Case I. and V. however some have been discouraged from drinking it, imagining, that if this Evacuation is stopt, the Humours may lodge else-where, and perhaps be deposited upon a nobler Part. Although I have not found this to happen, because the Water cools the Blood, and as an Anti-scorbutick, absorbs the acrimonious Particles, which occasion this Evacuation, and thus removes the Distemper by striking at the Cause; yet in Case of Doubt, a Physician is to be consulted, who may prescribe proper Medicines to evacuate the peccant Matter; and thus the Water may be used with all the Safety imaginable. I shall only mention, by way of Direction, two Cases, the one was the bleeding Piles, the other swell'd without any Effusion of Blood. The first an elderly Gentleman, who was accustomed to drink his
Bottle

bottle freely, the other had employ'd his Constitution very liberally among the Fair Sex, both a bilious Constitution; who having drank the Water, and finding, that by indurating the Feces put them to great Pain, I order'd them a lenitive Medicine, of which they took every Night going to Rest; and then the Water had the desired Effect.

Many have also drank the Water for Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, and found that it strengthens the Viscera, and helps the Digestion, expels Wind, and corrects the Sourness in the Stomach, and carries off the Crudities in the Bowels; and thus it is of Service in most Cholical Disorders of the first Passages. I advised an elderly Gentleman to take it, who having been a lover of Punch in his younger days, complained of a continual Acidity in his Stomach, and Indigestion, for which he had taken all kinds of Medicines and Waters; he found so great a Benefit from it immediately, that he imagined he shou'd get a perfect Cure, and thinking it more efficacious at the Spring-Head, went to *Tilbury* and drank it there for about three Weeks, and return'd to Town quite easy. However, some time after he relapsed; he drank it again, and was made pretty easy by it, but since that he is gone out of *England*. Others whose Complaints were not of so long standing, have known perfectly cured by it, calling in sometimes to Assistance stomatic, carminative, or evacuating Medicines, as Occasion required.

In various sorts of scorbutic Disorders it has been used with good Success, and some have been cured by it of a Redness and Pimples in the Face, which they had been troubled with for many Years. Of these Mr. K— himself was an Instance, and some Ladies of his acquaintance;

tance ; I have since also seen it succeed in a young Gentleman. However I must observe, that in some hot Constitutions it is not so proper, or if such shou'd take it, they ought to use cooling evacuating Medicines at the same time.

I order'd it one time in a Diabetes, to a Gentlewoman, who found some Relief at first : But the Case was too far gone, for she soon after died of a total Relaxation and Mortification. A Gentleman who had been troubled some time with this Distemper, applying to me, I found some Reasons to prescribe him a different Regimen of life, and to drink this Water ; which he follow'd and soon was made well. I understand that a Gentlewoman in the Country has drank the Water for a Diabetes, and has receiv'd great Benefit from it, without taking any Advice at all, only from this Way of Reasoning, That if this Water contains the same Sort of Ingredients as the *Bristol* Water, and even in a much greater quantity, it must be good for a Diabetes, which the *Bristol* Water is said to be a specifick Remedy for. However, Time and farther Experience, will shew us whether this way of Reasoning is conclusive or not.

In hypochondriac and hysteric Disorders, I cannot say I have made sufficient Trial of it, to know the Extent of its Vertue, because People under those Circumstances are loth to trust to such simple Remedies. But I have observed, that some who were subject to lowness of Spirits, whilst they where drinking it for other Complaints, found themselves brisk and lively, and all that time knew nothing of their habitual Ailment. I attended about two Years ago a Gentleman of an hypochondriacal Disposition, ill of a nervous Fever, which being brought to a Remission, he had the Bark given him, upon which

the Violence of the Fever abated ; but a feverish Heat still lurk'd about him, his Pulse low, but quick, and he gain'd no Strength, tho' he eat tolerably well. As he was forbid Malt Liquor, which commonly disagreed with him, I advis'd him to drink *Tilbury Water* for his common drink, either with a little Wine or without, upon which he soon recover'd. Another of the same Complexion, complained of a Fever, as he call'd it, upon his Spirits, with a loss of Appetite, which he had labour'd under many Months, so that from a lusty Man, he was grown lean and emaciated, and sweated profusely in Bed, and upon the least Motion, which render'd him quite spiritless and languid. He had taken Advice at *Bath*, the place of his Abode, drank those Waters, after that the *Bristol Water*, then was sent to *Tunbridge*, all without Success: And having read my first Pamphlet, he ask'd me if the *Tilbury Water* cou'd be prejudicial to him? I reply'd, I fancy'd it would do him no harm, and perhaps might be of some advantage ; then order'd him a Bitter to take with the Water, of which I prescribed him to drink a certain quantity a day, by which means he mended soon, and returned to *Bath* highly satisfy'd ; from which place he has sent for several parcels of Water since.

The Manner of using the TILBURY WATER.

Come we next to consider how the Water operates, and the manner of drinking it. Most commonly it passes off by Urine or Perspiration ; sometimes it purges at first drinking, when it meets with Crudities in the first Passages, for which Reason it is adviseable to premise some general Evacuations before you begin a Course of the Water. A Dose of purging Physick is also often necessary during the drinking and after,

to

to evacuate such Crudities as have been attenuated and loosened, which may be the Case when it is taken for scorbutick or other Disorders proceeding from a visciditity of the Juices and Obstructions.

It commonly fits very easy upon the Stomach, and gently warms it; it strengthens the Appetite and promotes Digestion, and renders the Person brisk and full of Vigour. It warms the Blood, and in the beginning often occasions a tingling in the Skin; but this goes off when the Cause is removed. And tho' Loosenesses are cur'd by it, the Stools are seldom so hard, during the drinking, as to be troublesome; if this should happen, a lenitive Medicine will soon ease the Patient.

The quantity to be drank cannot well be determined till the Case, Age, Sex, Habit of Body, and other Circumstances, have been duly consider'd. The Medium is a Quart a Day, for adult persons, viz. half a pint in the Morning, as much at Night going to Bed, and the rest any time of the Day, tho' I have known a Gentleman drink 4 Bottles a Day with Advantage.

No positive Rule can be laid down about the time how long the Water is to be drank; for this depends intirely upon the Nature of the Case. A Recent Looseness is generally cured with a few Bottles, but one of long standing, where the Bowels are in a weak State, and Nature has accustomed herself to this way of Evacuation, the Perspiration which shou'd carry off the greatest part of superfluous Moisture being almost neglected, the Water shou'd be drank a good while, as you may see from Case IV. of *John Best*. This is likewise the Case in Hæmorrhægies; some have been cur'd of an immoderate Profluvium of the Catamenia by 2 or 3 Bottles only, when others whose Vessels are very
much

much relaxed, and the Blood full of scorbutic Salts, may perhaps be oblig'd to drink a great deal of it. In scorbutic Cases, where the whole Mass of Blood is to be altered, the Water must be continued a good while; and in short the time of using it is so long till the intended Cure be obtained, and you will be encouraged to persevere therein, when you find that you are the better for drinking it, and that it agrees with your Constitution, makes you eat, and digest, and sleep well, and diffuses a gentle heat throughout the whole Body, and invigorates all the animal Functions thereof.

Moderate Exercise is very proper during the Course of the Water; and if you find it don't set easy upon the Stomach, or pass off well, you shou'd take a Draught warm in the Morning, before you rise, the horizontal Posture being of great Service to help all kind of Secretions: Stomatic and Diuretic Medicines are very useful in this Case.

In your Diet observe to abstain from Vinegar, Pepper, or Salt, and choose simple Food, whether from the vegetable or animal Kind, and such as is easiest for Digestion: Above all I recommend eating of Milk, it agreeing very well with the Water; upon some Occasions I order Milk to be mixt with it. You shou'd drink no Beer, Ale, or Cyder, but Wine and Water. In case of Loosenesses or Fluxes, you may mix the Water with red Wine, otherwise with white Wine, which drinks pleasanter. I have order'd Persons subject to the Asthma, to boil a Spoonful of Hony in a Quart of the Water, and to skim it, which makes a very agreeable and powerful pectoral Drink; the like you may obtain by boiling or infusing some pectoral or emollient Plant in it. In order to add to its Efficacy, I have directed some burnt Hartshorn to be boil'd in it, or Paneda and other Food or Drink prepared with it, for

Persons in a Diarrhæa, or Fluxes of Blood. If you make Punch with it, the alkaline Substance in this Water, will in a great measure prevent the Mischiefs from the raking acid of the Lemon-Juice, and it drinks extreamly soft and pleasant. But in particular, I wou'd advise such Ladies as are habituated to drinking of Tea, especially in the Afternoon, and who are subject to Disorders at the Stomach, and weak Digestion, to make it with this Water: It draws the Tea exceeding well, makes it drink pleasant and soft, as if Milk were mix'd with it, and corrects its pernicious preying Quality, which destroys abundance of Constitutions.

To conclude, those who are very bad, and expect some extraordinary Benefit from the Water, shou'd take proper Advice, that its Efficacy may not be call'd in question, when you are disappointed, perhaps by reason of not drinking it methodically, or for want of proper auxiliary Medicines. For Persons who go to drink the *Bath, Bristol, Tunbridge, &c.* Waters consult their Physician, and it cannot be imagin'd, that this shou'd work Miracles unassisted, any more than any other Mineral Springs.

MR. *Kellaway* prevailed upon me to print in the former Edition, the five first Cases, alledging, that Matters of Fact carry more Weight with them, than many Sheets fill'd up with vain speculative Notions. I have been desir'd to insert 'em here again; which to avoid all Suspicion of Fallacy, is done in their natural Dress, as the Patients had drawn them up themselves; and two more Cases are added here, viz. VI. and VII. to confirm the singular Vertue of this Water in the Dyfentery or Bloody-Flux.

C A S E S.

I.

“ *J* *Ereмиab Lush*, Servant to *Mrs. Hall* in
 “ *Seething-Lane*, was for many Years subject
 “ to the Piles. He had them to a greater degree
 “ than ever, the beginning of *March* last, with-
 “ al such an Hemorrhagie, that his Life seem'd
 “ to be in the utmost Danger; the upper and
 “ lower Sheets of his Bed were as dipt in Blood;
 “ His Mistress desir'd me to examine him; I
 “ advis'd him to drink the *Tilbury* Alterative
 “ Water. *Mr. Kellaway* was so kind to give
 “ him six Bottles; before he had drank all,
 “ the Pain from the Piles was mitigated, and
 “ the Bleeding entirely ceas'd; and now he is
 “ perfectly well. This I do certify to be Truth,
 this 12th of *April*, 1736.

“ *Robert Hume.*”

II.

“ *I* *Joseph Krull*, of *Wandsworth* in the County
 “ of *Surry*, Grain-Dyer, aged about 26
 “ Years, from nine Years of Age till I drank of
 “ the *Tilbury* Alterative Water have been very se-
 “ verely afflicted with the Gravel in my Kidneys,
 “ according to the Opinion of several Physici-
 “ cians and Surgeons, *viz.*

“ I had a continual Pain in my Side and in my
 “ Loins; I could not stoop to lift any thing,
 “ or ride any Journey, or Walk three or four
 “ Miles, but was afflicted with such severe
 “ Pains, that all my Friends, as well as myself,
 “ expected I should die; the Pains continuing
 “ sometimes five Days together, and nothing
 “ that was given me could move or bring away
 “ the Gravel.

“ I have now drank about twelve Bottles of
 “ *Tilbury* Alterative Water, which made me

“ void large Quantities of red and black Gra-
 “ vel, and my Water was as black as Coffee;
 “ when it was settled and cold, about one half
 “ was of a slimy Substance, as thick as Size,
 “ and might be divided with a Knife. I am now
 “ entirely free from my Pains, and can lift
 “ any reasonable Weight, ride a Journey, or
 “ walk without the least Uneasiness, and have no
 “ manner of Obstruction in my Urine. This I
 “ testify to be Truth, and desire it may be made
 “ publick for the general good of Mankind,
 “ this 4th Day of *May*, 1736.

“ *Joseph Krull.*”

III.

“ **I** *Joseph Burrel*, came from *Curresau*, *Jan.*
 “ 14, 1735, in the *West-Indies* along with
 “ *Capt. Michael Rateffe*, belonging to the *King*
 “ *George*, with the Bloody-Flux, and could not
 “ get any Remedy that did me any good for it
 “ there; *Mr. Williams*, an Apothecary, used
 “ all the Means that he could, but did me no
 “ good at all; and likewise *Mr. Banes*, an Apo-
 “ thecary of the same Place, which was all to no
 “ Purpose; and two Apothecaries in the Island
 “ of *Wight*, at *West Cowes*, *Mr. Hardy* and *Mr.*
 “ *Francis*, but did me no good; with that I
 “ was grown such an Object, that every Body
 “ that saw me expected my Death very shortly,
 “ so that I gave my self over. But as God and
 “ good Friends would have it, I came into *Es-*
 “ *sex* to see my Friends, and heard of this Wa-
 “ ter at *West-Tilbury-Hall*, so that I went there
 “ for to try it; I had the Flux upon me ten
 “ Months, and in three Days after I drank the
 “ Water, the Blood stopt, and gave me abun-
 “ dance of Ease at my Stomach, which I was
 “ continually in pain of, and had no Stomach to
 “ my Victuals; but I return God Thanks for
 “ his

his Mercy and Goodness, I am restor'd to my former Health again, and nothing else but my usual Diet, in a Fortnight's Time; and likewise the Water brought a great deal of Gravel from my Body, and several small Stones; and I am ready to testify the Truth of this at any Time if requir'd. Witness my Hand,

“ *Joseph Burrell.* ”

West-Tilbury, at the King's-Head, June 23, 1736.

IV.

I *John Best*, of *Crowders-Well-Alley*, near *Cripplegate*, Shoemaker, do certify, That in the Month of *October*, 1725, I was taken ill of a white Flux, the Excrements slimy and frothy, and often mix'd with Blood; and I did apply to several Physicians and Apothecaries, whose Medicines I took without finding any Benefit; as likewise a great many other Medicines given me by my friends; and was in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* seven Weeks, but to little or no Purpose, the Flux continuing without Intermission, with a very great Pain in my Stomach and Bowels, and eating very little, but during the whole Time, from *October* 1725, to *April* 1736, being ten Years and a Half, I constantly went to Stool from twenty to thirty Times in a Night and Day in the Winter time, and from twelve to eighteen in the Summer Season; I being reduc'd to a Skeleton, could not expect any Cure or Ease but by Death.

“ A Friend of mine hearing the great Cures that were done by the *Tilbury-Water*, advertis'd in the *Daily Advertiser*, did apply in my behalf, and procur'd me some Bottles: I began to drink the same about the 27th of
“ *April*

“ April last, being *Easter-Week*, and continu’d
 “ the same, being one *Bottle* each *Day*, ’till the
 “ 12th of *June*, which has perform’d a perfect
 “ Cure, and I am now in as perfect *Health*, as
 “ ever, without any *Pains* or *Uneasiness*; I have
 “ a good *Stomach* to my *Victuals*, and recover’d
 “ my *Strength*, as well as my *Flesh*, in a won-
 “ derful *Manner*. I having receiv’d so great *Bles-*
 “ sing in the *Recovery* of my *Health*, do make
 “ this *Publication* to the *World* of the *Truth*
 “ thereof, and am ready to wait on any *Person*
 “ to testify the same, as I have already on several
 “ *Physicians*; and several of my *Friends* have
 “ set their *Hands* to this, to assure the *World*
 “ that what I here declare is real *Fact* and *Truth*,
 “ this 29th *Day* of *June*, 1736. “ *John Best.*”

“ We the under-written do believe this *Cer-*
 “ tificate to be true,

“ *Thomas Coe*, at the *Lamb* in *Blow-Bladder-*
 “ *Street*, *Shoemaker*.

“ *Robert Crew*, in *Aldersgate-Street*, *Wire-*
 “ *Drawer*.

“ *Robert Wittle*, at the *Blue-Last* in *Islington*,
 “ *Victualler*.

“ *John Ellis*, in *Bartholomew-Close*, *Shoemaker*.

“ *John Osborn*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*, *Wire-*
 “ *Drawer*.

“ *Mark Bailey*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*, *Wire-*
 “ *Drawer*.

“ *George Richardson*, in *Crowders-Well-Alley*,
 “ *Shoemaker*.

“ I do hereby certify, that I have known the
 “ above-nam’d *John Best* for about two *Years*,
 “ most *Part* of which time in a weak bad *State*
 “ of *Health*; and that I recommended him to
 “ *Mr. Kellaway*, for a *Trial* of his *Water* in the
 “ above *Distemper*; and that he appears to me
 “ at this present, to be in a good *State* of *Health*

“ having

having (as I believe) receiv'd a perfect Cure,
 Witness my Hand this 29th Day of June,
 1736. “ Joseph Beck.”

“ At the London-Assurance-House in Cornhill.”

V.

I Henry Davy, in Finch-Lane, Ware-house-
 man, had the Piles to a great Extremity
 the middle of last June, that my Life was in
 Danger; the upper and lower Sheets of my
 Bed were as dipt in Blood. I sent to Mr. Kel-
 laway in Broad-Street for six Bottles of the
 Alterative Tilbury Water; before I had taken
 all, I found the Pain of the Piles mitigated,
 and the Bleeding entirely ceased. I sent for
 six Bottles more, and continued taking them,
 and now am in perfect Health. I do testify
 this to be Truth, this 24th Day of July, 1736.

“ Henry Davy.”

VI.

I William Williams, 40 Years of Age, born
 at Thirsten in Kent, was taken ill of the Bloody
 Flux in Scotland, in December last, I lay ill at
 Edinburgh 3 Months, but all the Advice I could
 get there did me no good. At Durham I was
 9 Days so bad that I could not stir; however,
 I could have no help there, so came gradually
 into Kent again in March last, where I had all
 the Assistance possible, but without any Bene-
 fit. I voided clear Blood, and was given over
 by all who knew my Case; besides, the Me-
 dicines I took, I constantly drank Water, or
 Milk and Water, and kept a strict Diet, yet all
 was in vain, till I came to drink of Mr. Kella-
 way's Water, at Tilbury in Essex, to which Place
 I went on purpose, having heard of its Fame in
 my Country: I came here about 6 Weeks ago,
 and soon found Benefit, and now am perfectly
 well with drinking the Tilbury Water only. I am
 now grown strong and hearty; I eat and drink

“ with

“ with a good Appetite, and am as well as ever
 “ in my Life. To publish this great Cure, I give
 “ this Certificate, and sign it with my Hand.
 “ *West Tilbury, William Williams, June 27, 1737.*

VII.

“ **I** *Joseph Bramald of Windmill-hill, London,*
 “ was taken with a Looseness about 5 Months
 “ ago, which was so violent, that I often went
 “ 20 or more times to Stool in 24 Hours, and
 “ frequently was obliged to get up 12 or 14 times
 “ in a Night. My Excrements at first were as
 “ thin as Water, attended with continual gripings,
 “ so that as soon as I eat or drank any thing, I
 “ was grip'd till it went away by Stoo'; and
 “ latterly I voided a great deal of Blood with
 “ them. I took Milk with Chalk boil'd in it,
 “ also Oak-Bark, and Oak Saw-dust boil'd in
 “ Water, and Milk, a handful of the Bark in 3
 “ pints of Milk, boil'd away to 2, then Pome-
 “ granate peel boil'd in red Wine, and many
 “ other things, but all without effect, so that with
 “ loss of Appetite, and want of Nourishment, I
 “ was so wasted that I thought my self a dying—
 “ But my Brother having seen a very remarkable
 “ Cure performed by the *Tilbury Water* of the
 “ Bloody Flux, put me in mind of it, and en-
 “ couraged me to drink it. I had no sooner drank
 “ a Bottle of it but I found an Alteration for
 “ the better, and it did not gripe me, as all other
 “ things did; and 'tis about 5 Weeks since I be-
 “ gan drinking it, and at this present time am
 “ (thank God) in perfect Health, my Appetite
 “ restored, my Flesh and Strength is come again,
 “ and I don't go above Once a Day to Stool,
 “ seldom Twice, my Excrements being of a na-
 “ tural Hardness, and well colour'd; owing to
 “ the *Tilbury Water* only, for I took nothing
 “ else during the time I drank it. This I certi-
 “ fy to be Truth, Witness my Hand.

London Nov. 29. 1739.

Joseph Bramald.